Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GIFT TO THE LICK OBSERVATORY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DRAWINGS OF THE MOON ENLARGED by PROF. WEINEK FROM NEGATIVES MADE AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

WALTER W. LAW, esq., of Yonkers, N. Y., has offered to the Lick Observatory the sum of one thousand dollars to defray the cost of reproducing the drawings of the Moon enlarged by Prof. WEINEK from original negatives made at Mount Hamilton (See *Publications* A. S. P., vol. III, page 333.) This generous gift will enable us to devote a separate volume to the Moon and to illustrate it in a splendid manner. E. S. H.

"PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF A FAMOUS FIRM.

"BOSTON, October 18.—The noted telescope-makers, ALVAN G. and GEORGE B. CLARK, Cambridge, are to dissolve partnership. This step is taken for the sole reason that GEORGE B., the senior member, is physically unable to continue in active business and desires to be relieved of all responsibility. Mr. CLARK senior is 65 years old, and while he cannot be strictly called a sick man is far from being strong. He went into business when he was 20." —S. F. *Chronicle*, October 19, 1891.

THE GREAT RED SPOT ON *JUPITER* [BY W. F. DENNING, F. R. A. S].

"The great red spot has been visible, and its appearance and movements closely watched during thirteen years, for it was in July, 1878, that it was first announced as a striking object. But it probably existed long before this, for the drawings of previous observers include forms which have a very suggestive resemblance to the red spot, though they are under a less conspicuous aspect. There is, in fact, little doubt that this marking is an old feature, but it is liable to considerable variations of tint, inducing obvious changes in its general appearance as presented to telescopic observers. Layers of cloud, moving with unequal velocities and at different elevations above the surface of the planet, probably overlap the spot and partially obliterate it at times, but its definite elliptical outline has always been preserved, and its dimensions have not varied materially. It is the coloring of the spot that has exhibited inconstancy, and especially that of the central region, which changed from brick-red in 1878–81 to a very light tint, differing little, if at all, from the other parts of the planet's disc in the same latitude. But the margin of the spot has been more durable, and it was visible for several years as a pink ellipse, offering a great similarity to the ellipse seen by GLEDHILL in 1869–70.

"After a somewhat precarious existence, the spot appears to be recovering prominence, though its present aspect will not bear comparison with the features it presented about twelve years ago. Still it is now a fairly conspicuous marking, with a depth of tint far more pronounced than in the years 1884–85. The central part of the spot appears to have regained the reddish hue, and the general appearance of the object is sufficiently marked to recall the grand views it afforded at the period of its best display."—From *Nature*, September 3, 1891.

ELEMENTS AND EPHEMERIS OF COMET *e* 1891 (BARNARD, OCTOBER 2). BY W. W. CAMPBELL.

From the three observed places of this comet given below, kindly furnished by Mr. BARNARD, the elements and ephemeris were computed and distributed by telegraph to the other observatories.

	Greenwich m. t.	App. α	App. δ
1891 Oct. 3	$1^h\ 1^m\ 10^s$	$7^h\ 31^m\ 25^s.25$	$-27^\circ\ 52'\ 18''.6$
4	0 14 24	7 37 0.86	−29 17 3.5
5	0 8 9	7 42 54.03	−30 43 44.7

Elements.

$T =$ Gr. m. t. 1891 Nov. $8^d.7543$.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\omega = 262^\circ\ 6'.26\\ \Omega = 215^\circ\ 38'.42\\ i = \ \ 75^\circ\ 50'.15\end{array}\right\}\ 1891.0.$$

$\log q = 0.00716$.

Residuals for the middle place (Obs.—Com.):

$\cos\beta'.\,\Delta\lambda' = -\,0'.02, \qquad \Delta\beta' = -\,0'.04.$

Ephemeris.

Gr. m. t.	α	δ	Brightness.
1891 Oct. 6.5	$7^h\ 52^m\ 1^s$	$-32^\circ\ 52'$	1.05
10.5	8 18 0	−38 18	
14.5	8 46 20	−43 8	
18.5	9 16 45	−47 14	1.05

THE LADD OBSERVATORY (PROVIDENCE, R. I.).

The LADD Observatory, founded by His Excellency HERBERT WARREN LADD, Governor of Rhode Island, was formally presented to BROWN University October 21, 1891. Professor WINSLOW UPTON is the Director.

Scientific Visitors to the Lick Observatory.

Professor Swain, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Stanford University, spent the second week of September at Mount Hamilton in a study of the general work of the Observatory and in practice with some of the instruments. E. S. H.

Comparative Brevity of the English, French and German Languages in Scientific Writings.

The new (and very welcome) publication "International Meteorological Tables" (Paris, 1890), contains an introduction three times repeated; first, in the French, second, in the English, and third, in the German language. It is interesting to note that the same matter expressed in French requires a trifle less than 65 pages; expressed in English, a trifle less than 66 pages and, expressed in German, a trifle more than 71 pages. E. S. H.

Errata in Publication No. 17 (by Professor Michelson).

Page 275, last line; should read "fringes should be of equal width."
Page 275, fig. 4; the numbers denoting abscissæ should be halved.
Page 276, line 16; it should read "$\frac{a}{a_0} = 1.22$, whence, putting s"
Page 278, line 5; omit "the differences between."

Erratum to Publication No. 17.

In the last line of page 296, the quantity within the brackets [ ] should be squared. J. M. S.

Additional Corrections to Watson's Theoretical Astronomy.

My attention has been called to the first two of the following errata by Professor Weinek, of Prague, and to the third one by Mr. W. J. Hussey, of the Detroit Observatory, Ann Arbor.

Page	Line	*For*	*Read*
172	− 6	second	fourth
173	− 6	(14)	(11)
649	+ 8	Circumference of a circle when $r = 1$	Semicircumference of a circle when $r = 1$
30	+ 13	equation.	equation

These are additional to the lists published in the *Publ.* A. S. P., vol. III, pp. 87, 223. Several errata which appear in the original edition are corrected in the later editions. W. W. C.